

THE NORTHFIELD PRESS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

VOL. I. NO. 30.

NORTHFIELD, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EAGLE SAFETY SHAVING SET



No \$5.00 Safety Razor on the market can equal this magnificent Shaving Set. The blades are made from the finest Sheffield hardened steel. We will furnish free of charge this Shaving Set with every Suit or Overcoat order selected from our Spencer & Tracy Fall and Winter samples. On such orders profit sharing certificates will not be accepted.

C. C. STEARNS
Webster Block

Fred L. Proctor FIRST CLASS LIVERY



Up-to-Date Teams of all kinds to Let
A good class of Driving and Saddle horses.

Passenger Team and Baggage transfer from Northfield Station, all trains.

Main Street, Northfield, and Moody Street, East Northfield
Telephone Connection

Cold Weather is Here

and we are prepared to show you the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of WINTER GOODS ever shown in Northfield.

Our goods were bought early and before the strong advances which have been made in many lines.

OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS with the newest military and interchangeable collar.

REEFERS, FUR COATS, SHEEP-LINED CORDUROY and DUCK COATS, STORM VESTS, SWEATERS, etc.

FELT AND FLEECE LINED SHOES for the whole family.

We are agents for the famous BALL BAND KNIT BOOTS and RUBBERS and the ELITE SHOE, nothing better made for comfort and durability.

FUR LINED CAPS, FUR CAPS, WARM GLOVES and MITTENS.

When clothing yourself don't forget that YOUR HORSE MIGHT APPRECIATE A NEW BLANKET. We have them; also robes, bells, whips, etc. at right prices.

A. W. PROCTOR
Proctor Block

Cold?

Well, What of It?

Buy Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, Blankets, Comforters, Sweaters, etc., of

Robbins & Evans
East Northfield

And keep warm. Remember, we have a full line of Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, Gaiters and Leggings.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

YOUR SAVINGS of a lifetime may be swept away in an hour.

AN INSURANCE POLICY may be all that stands between you and poverty. DON'T PUT YOURSELF and family by the wayside.

CAN YOU AFFORD not to do so? Do you wish to chance being supported by charity?

THINK IT OVER, and then CALL, WRITE, TELEPHONE.

Webster's Insurance Agency
NORTHFIELD, MASS.

Do It Now—

Tomorrow May be Too Late

NORTHFIELD

The February magazines are on sale at the Press stores.

Mrs. Judge Rowe of Ithaca, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. N. F. Alexander.

Don't forget the lecture tonight in Town Hall on "Aerial Navigation."

Mrs. L. L. Hart has been a great sufferer from rheumatism this winter.

The G. A. R. will meet this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock at Floral cottage.

The second crop of ice is being harvested this week. It is a foot or more thick.

Mrs. Lawrence Quinlan and child have gone to New Jersey for the rest of the winter.

Miss Julia Bardwell of Boston was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. A. Priest last week.

Miss Minnie Warden is visiting her sister in Fitchburg and will go from there to Buckland.

Miss Mary A. Brodbeck of Valatia, New York, has been visiting her parents in Northfield.

Ralph Doane has accepted a position in the employment bureau of the Y. M. C. A. at Springfield, Mass.

The Boys' Brigade will not drill tonight but will attend in a body the lecture at Town Hall by Col. Clayton.

Deacon John Fisher is very seriously ill with double pneumonia. It is expected, however, that he will recover.

N. D. Alexander drove down from Dover, Vermont, on Tuesday and returned with a load of goods Thursday.

Mrs. Ida D. Sankey is at present on a tour around the world and is due in San Francisco on her return on Feb. 5.

Miss Jennie Burrows of Montague is substituting for Miss Crehan in the telephone exchange during the latter's vacation.

A. M. Solandt has rented Mrs. N. F. Alexander's south tenement and with his family will take possession about March 1.

C. H. Webster and Frank Williams have sold the Doane place to Ira Hoxie of Sunderland, who will occupy it in the spring.

Mrs. Chas. L. Johnson entertained nine friends of her mother, Mrs. Herrick, at dinner last Wednesday. They drove down from their home in West Brattleboro.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Webster will leave next Tuesday for Key West, Florida, and probably a trip from there to Cuba. They expect to be gone about six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle have moved from C. L. Johnson's to Thomas Quinlan's tenement on Meadow street. Mr. Johnson will turn the portion of his house vacated into workrooms.

The ladies of the First parish held an all day sewing bee in the parlors of the church yesterday. The next regular meeting will be on Feb. 2 at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Stearns.

A meeting of the Sons of Veterans was held in the Unitarian church parlors last Thursday evening and a committee was appointed to inquire into cost, plans, etc., for the rebuilding of S. of V. hall.

The entertainment in the Town Hall last Friday night was rather disappointing, especially that part of it taken by the "impersonator." His selections were too much of the vaudeville sort.

Next Monday evening is "Gentlemen's night" at the Fortnightly. Each member is entitled to invite only one guest, hence it is impossible for all the men to be there who would like to be.

An enumerator for the U. S. census town of Northfield, (population and agriculture) is wanted. Applications should be made on the proper blanks which may be secured from Selectman A. W. Proctor and should be in by Jan. 25.

Mrs. Maud Goodell Magee of San Francisco, a contralto of great popularity on the Pacific coast, and a former student at Northfield seminary, is visiting Mrs. George Ellison. Mrs. Magee is on her way to Europe for a concert tour.

During the past week under the direction of tree-warden Doane, the unsightly and menacing remains of the two giant elms on the corner of Main and Parker streets were removed and the street now has a decidedly improved appearance.

Walter Stratton Hastings, son of

the late George and Virginia Stratton Hastings, died in New York on January 13, 1910. He was born in Northfield July 22, 1864, and was grandson of the late Elijah Stratton, M. D. The interment was at Rockport, Mass.

The W. R. C. met with their president, Mrs. Tufts, at Mrs. N. P. Woods' last Monday. They decided to apply for a new charter and to purchase needed supplies for their work. They have received \$150 insurance to cover loss by the burning of S. of V. hall.

Owing to the distance he had to cover, Major Gilmore has resigned the position of drill master of the Boys' Brigade. The brigade has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Captain Flower of Greenfield. He was with Co. A last week for the first time.

Mrs. William Reed, whose home is on Maple street and who has been visiting a niece in Athol, was in Orange the latter part of last week and while on the street was overcome by a paralytic stroke. Her many friends in Northfield regret this affliction and trust she will quickly recover.

Our good friend Tom Hart, whose home is now in Hartford, was here for a few days last week visiting his parents and recuperating from a fine collection of bruises which he received as the result of a railroad collision. No bones were broken and not even a corner of Tom's smile was knocked off.

The Junior and Senior classes of the High School had a jolly sleigh ride to Brattleboro last Thursday. They dined at the Brooks house and spent as much time as possible "seeing Brattleboro." Not to be outdone the Freshmen and Sophomores repeated the stunt on Monday and had a jolly good time.

Sing a song of sleighrides
Turkey dinners too,
Twenty lovely ladies
Feeling mighty blue.

Planned to go to Warwick,
There to spend the day,
Along came the raindrops
And washed the snow away.

The moral of this story,—
'Tis true, and not a fable,—
Is, never count on turkey
Until you're at the table.

FOR NO-LICENSE.

A strong effort to carry Franklin county for no-license at the spring elections is under way and a meeting is called for Jan. 24, at 1.30 p. m. in Foresters' Hall, Greenfield, to which all the no-license voters of the county are urged to come. The Franklin County Law Enforcement League, through its secretary, N. Fay Smith, is sending out a forceful appeal for a full attendance. The success of the no-license work a year ago when the number of wet towns was reduced to five, was most encouraging and a stronger campaign is planned this year. Every friend of temperance should note well the time and place of the meeting. Officers will be elected and plans for work will be made.

S. OF V. BENEFIT.

There will be a chicken-pie supper, a play and dance in Town Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the Sons of Veterans who are already planning to rebuild their hall. Ice cream and cake will be served during the intermission. Supper 6.30 to 8, 25 cents; play at 8, 10 cents; dance, 9 to 1, 50 cents. The Sons will wear their uniforms. Everybody is invited and a good time is assured.

Man Buys the Dresses.

Representative Fighting Fitz Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who, as a member of the House Appropriations Committee, just returned from the Isthmus of Panama the other day, brought back with him as a present for his wife four fine hand embroidered linen dresses. As soon as he got home he opened his trunks and turned over the presents, standing by for the outburst of gratitude that was sure to come. "Thank you, Fitz," said Mrs. Fitz. "It was very thoughtful of you. And the dresses are fine, except that you paid too much for them and that they are three years out of style."

And he bought the clothes from the canal commissary department, too.—Washington Star.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The annual installation of officers of Northfield chapter, No. 82, of the Order of the Eastern Star, was held in their lodge rooms last Monday evening. The ceremony by which these officers were invested with power was dignified, reverent and exceedingly impressive. As installing officer, Mrs. Charles H. Webster met the difficult requirements in a most pleasing way and is especially worthy of praise for that portion of the ceremony which was marked by the presentation of flowers to the five star-points.

The following elected officers were installed: Worthy matron, Mrs. Jennie L. Proctor; worthy patron, Fred W. Doane; associate matron, Mrs. Martha E. Callender; secretary, Mrs. Nellie M. Wood; treasurer, Miss Flora E. Bristol; conductress, Mrs. Florence N. Streefer; associate conductress, Mrs. Mary E. Pratt.

At this point in the program a vocal solo was rendered by Miss Emma Alexander, "When the birds go North again." Then came the installation of the appointed officers as follows: Chaplain, Mrs. Nellie E. Smith; marshal, Mrs. May W. Cummings; organist, Miss Elizabeth A. Alexander; Ada, Miss Annie C. Merriman; Ruth, Mrs. Addie W. Smith; Esther, Mrs. Catherine I. Clough; Martha, Mrs. Maria C. Keet; Electa, Mrs. Grace L. Nelson; warder, Mrs. Belle C. Mason; sentinel, James T. Cummings.

At the close of the ceremonies a huge bunch of roses was presented to the installing officer, Mrs. Webster and a handsome past matron's jewel was given to Mrs. Maria C. Kent, as a token of her proficiency in that office the past year.

Speeches then followed by officers of visiting lodges, by Dr. N. P. Wood, C. H. Webster and others, and, after a social half hour, all adjourned to the banquet hall, where a most sumptuous banquet was served.

IN HOTEL SAFES.

Valuables Kept There by Guests for Years at a Time.

A woman walked up to the counter of a fashionable hotel and asked for a package of valuables which was in the safe.

"If I had not wanted one particular thing I suppose I should have left the package where it was for another three years," she said to the clerk.

"Yes," said the clerk in answer to a question after the woman left, "that packet had really been in our safe for three years. Why, we have all sorts of valuable papers, jewelry and even money that are entrusted to our keeping for years at a time. People seem to prefer a hotel safe to a safety deposit vault. One reason, perhaps, is that it costs nothing. Another is that the standard of hotel clerks has improved."

"It is astonishing the amount of jewelry that people keep in hotel safes. Of course the owners have originally stopped in the hotel, but they go away, leaving their valuables, and I have known such persons to be gone as much as two years and never make an inquiry about their property in that time."

"To show you how much confidence people have in hotels and their employees, I might mention that the other day a man came in here and put four \$1000 bills in an envelope, wrote his name on the latter and asked me to put it in the safe. Not long ago another man actually did the same thing with seven \$10,000 bills."

The clerks of several other hotels talked in a similar strain without any outside suggestion.

"I'll bet I have handled more than a million dollars worth of jewelry today," said one. "Look here," and he opened the safe and piled six or eight big jewelry cases on the counter, but hurriedly put them back. "In one of these I know there is over \$200,000 worth, and what I showed you was only a few of what the safe contains."

Up to a big hotel near the park the employees are greatly concerned about the freedom with which a wealthy foreign woman who is stopping there displays her jewels. Every evening she wears a rope of pearls that goes twice around her neck and then falls to her knees, to which is attached a locket.

Everybody who has seen the jewels has exclaimed at their size and perfect matching, and wealthy patrons of the house who have sold as well as bought jewels say the necklace is worth not a cent less than \$200,000. The owner went the other day into one of the big jewelry houses and business was immediately suspended while everybody crowded about to admire the necklace.—New York Sun.



A Pure Aluminum 35c Sauce Pan for... 10c

A SPECIAL BARGAIN

Try one and see how you can cook without scorching or burning food. It is light in weight and looks like silver. It doesn't tarnish. No enamel to chip off into the food. Cooks in one-fourth of the time ordinarily required.

The genuine "1892" Pure Aluminum can always be told by the Maltese Cross. Every piece guaranteed or your money back.

Be sure and buy one from your dealer today.

For Sale by

GEO. N. KIDDER & CO.



The Winchester National Bank

Does a general banking business and solicits your account. Pays interest on certificates of deposit.

Capital and Surplus, \$125,000

Total Assets, 364,000

JAMES R. HAMILTON

Agent at East Northfield

Banking hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2

TAFT'S WELCOME

President Addresses Governors as Fellow Sufferers.

He indulges in A Little Good-natured Speculation As to How The English System Of Executive Authority Would Work In This Country—Gov. Hughes Of New York Discussed The Scope Of Conference And Offered Suggestions.

Washington.—In welcoming the conference of governors at the White House Tuesday afternoon President Taft indulged in a little good-natured speculation as to how the English system of executive authority might work in this country, especially with respect to giving the executive the right to argue matters out with the legislative branch and go before the people if necessary.

He said he would like to have heart to heart talks with some of the governors as to their methods of procuring legislation.

"I would especially like to ask Gov. Harmon how he manages with a republican legislature out in Ohio," said the President. "I can assure him that there are struggles even when you have a congress which nominally is of your own party."

"There is no use mourning over our lack of the English system of government in this country, for we can never have it, but you governors, as well as I, have felt at times the injustice of criticism which comes to the executive because of a lack of the English system."

"I regard this movement as of the utmost importance. The federal constitution has stood the test of more than 100 years in supplying the powers that have been needed to make the central government as strong as it ought to be, and with this movement toward uniform legislation and agreement between the states, I do not see why the constitution may not serve our purpose always—I speak to you as gentlemen who can influence legislation in the states and who are in a sense responsible for it."

President Taft addressed the governors as "my dear fellow executives and fellow sufferers."

Gov. Hughes of New York and former Mayor Seth Low of New York city were the speakers at the afternoon's session.

Gov. Hughes discussed the scope of the conferences which he said might be deemed to embrace three groups of laws; the second relates to matters of state comity where, if absolute uniformity may not be expected, causes of friction may be avoided and the general welfare may be promoted by accommodating action; the third relates to matters which though of local concern can be better treated in the light of the experience of other states.

Under the third class he suggested a system of correspondence by which the experience of each state could be available in every other state that decided on similar steps.

Gov. Hughes suggested that it was obvious the next meeting of the governors should be held at some state capital instead of in Washington, and urged state cooperation on matters affecting the states.

Mr. Low presented a report of the civic federation on the drafting of uniform laws, urging uniformity as to negotiable instruments, warehouse receipts, bills of sale, bills of lading and divorce. It also called for speedy co-operative action looking to suppression of the white slave evil so that no state should be a harbor of refuge for white slaves from another state.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

Complete Collection Will Be Seen—Low-Priced Craft Feature.

Boston.—When the doors of the Mechanics' building are thrown wide on the opening night of the national motor boat show, Saturday evening, there will be on view the largest and most complete collection of motor boats, motors, and all the thousand accessories and components that go to make up a complete exhibition of motor craft ever gathered together in one building.

The trend this year is toward popular prices and a great number of exhibits will show this class of boat. Until recently a small fortune was a requisite for the possession of a "chug-chug," but now even a man of limited means may enjoy the "sport of millionaires."

This most fascinating sport of motor boating will undoubtedly receive an impetus from the exposition, as many new devotees will be added to the already large number when this great display of motor craft is seen.

Soldiers Arrested For Sedition.

Calcutta.—A great sensation has been caused by the arrest of 10 men of the Tenth Jata Regiment, charged with sedition.

House Session Enlivened.

Washington, D. C.—Without debate and by a vive voce vote, the house on Tuesday adopted the conference report on the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution, and then devoted almost five hours to further discussion of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

The session was somewhat enlivened by criticisms of Ex-President Roosevelt by Representatives Harrison and Fitzgerald of New York and of Republicans generally.

When Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to a letter from the secretary of the treasury, requesting that government employees appointed temporarily and by executive order be placed on the permanent roll under the civil service law, Mr. Harrison declared that Ex-President Roosevelt violated the spirit of the civil service law 150 times, or 15 more times than any of his predecessors.

Mr. Tawney, in charge of the bill, resented Mr. Harrison's charges and Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts declared President Roosevelt had exceeded a small number of persons as compared with President Cleveland.

By a vote of 43 to 33 the appropriation for the employees for work in connection with the emergency currency was sustained.

The increased cost of living was brought into the debate by Mr. Fitzgerald when the provision for an additional appropriation for army rations, owing to an advance in prices, was discussed.

"It is the maladministration of the Republican party that has caused these increased prices," Mr. Fitzgerald declared, amid laughter on the Republican side. "You may as well make confession now," he added, "and be turned out of office instead of attempting to offer pretences and hypocrisy as an excuse for your guilt."

The taunts did not draw any response from the members of the majority; the additional money for the army being allowed.

Rush For Membership.

Washington, D. C.—Applications for 2000 membership cards to the anti-food trust league recently organized to fight by boycott high food prices, already have been received. It was announced after the first meeting of the board of directors of the association.

Various organizations also have asked for membership blanks to be distributed to their members who had signified willingness to join the new league.

Among the organizations which have written for application cards are the Traveling men's association, the Central Labor union of this city, the Housekeepers' Alliance and the league of American Penwomen.

A letter has been received from President Taft, in which he endorsed the movement.

In congress the Crumpacker bill providing for enumeration at the coming census of all cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, goats and kids slaughtered was ordered favorably reported by the house census committee.

The bill provides for a full census of hides to show increases in number and prices and to determine whether these products are under the control of a combination to affect market prices.

Meat Reduced In Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio.—On the evening of the third day of the strike of 10,000 workmen against meat eating, announcement was made here by the packing house, which practically controls local meat prices, of a reduction of 1 cent a pound in the pork loins, the commodity which has suffered most. No change is quoted in the price of live hogs at the stock yard.

The retail butchers' association, meeting to devise ways of fighting the strike, declared before this announcement that the price of meat must rise.

The association offered to assist in an investigation of meat prices.

On the heels of the workmen's strike, State Senator Daniel W. Williams, chairman of the legislative food probe committee, has issued an appeal to the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Ohio to join the meat-fast movement for one month.

Already there has been a response from many sections, and in some places the movements preceded the appeal of the committee chairman. In Cleveland many a woman prominent socially and clubs promised to use their influence in having their clubs join the anti-meat campaign.

The city council has begun an investigation and the Central Labor body will enlist its members in the plan.

Big Government Dam Done.

Cody, Wyo.—The last bucket of cement to complete the big government dam to impound flood waters of the Shoshone river, eight miles above Cody, has been put in place and the event was celebrated in true western style. The dam is the highest structure of its kind in the world, 323 feet. It is 85 feet long at the bottom and 200 feet long at the top.

It is designed to hold back only the flood waters of the Shoshone to form an artificial lake 10 miles square. This is expected to furnish water for the irrigation of 150,000 acres of land.

CONDENSED NEWS

OF THE ENTIRE WEEK

THURSDAY, January 13, 1910.

Direct Fitzgerald of Boston visits city auditor's office; says he found finances in very good condition; Storow meets his managers to arrange for recount.

Boston fish dealers prepared to spend \$500,000 for a new location for the industry on the Commonwealth pier and flats.

Paulhan makes new record for light and Curfiss a new record for speed before 50,000 spectators at Los Angeles, Calif.

Dartmouth showing unprecedented interest in track athletics.

Attendance at Madison-square garden motor show already exceeds 100,000.

Churchill outlines liberals' scheme of unemployment insurance for Great Britain.

Maniac shoots schoolboy dead and probably fatally wounds another at Harlem, N. Y.

Republicans in congress get through their joint caucus, avoiding all dangerous ground.

President Hanan of shoe manufacturers says price of shoes will probably be put up 10 or 12 percent this year.

George C. Whitney Co.'s valentine and novelty goods factory at Worcester, Mass., destroyed, causing \$250,000 loss.

Head of the independent tobacco manufacturers attacks congress as the friend of the trust.

Return to system of annual river and harbor bills favored by present committee.

Chapin and Countiss of Chapin & Co., brokers, suspended by New York stock exchange as result of recent Rock Island stock manipulation.

FRIDAY, January 14, 1910.

Patrolman Daniel J. F. Donovan, of Boston, dies soon after being struck by an unknown assailant.

Boston Elevated company to raise wages of car service men Jan. 22.

Report in Catholic church circles that Mr. George J. Patterson will succeed Bishop Brady at St. Peter and Paul's church.

Daughters of Massachusetts give New Year's reception.

Speaker Walker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives files bill for direct nomination of state senators and representatives.

Flying experts clash at Los Angeles tournament.

Gifford Pinchot, deposed chief of forestry service, makes statement in which he says real conservation issue is public welfare and privileged profit.

Two additional smallpox cases are found in Reading, Mass.

Sarah O. Breymer, a governess at Millbrook, N. Y., strangled in bed, and Frank Schermerhorn, a coachman, under arrest after attempting suicide.

President Taft makes headway in effort to compromise difficulties of "insurgents" and "regulars" in congress and to restore harmony for administration measures.

Thirty lives lost when steamer Czarna breaks up in Coos bay, Ore.

Miss De Janon and Walter Cohen back in Philadelphia.

Tammany Chief Murphy again sees Mayor Gaynor about appointments.

Boston school teachers elect delegates to council on pensions.

Police of New York are looking for a man whose wife says he planned to loot a jewelry store by digging a tunnel.

Lampshire confessed to killing Mrs. Gunness, her three children and Jennie Olson and firing the house at Laporte, Ind.

SATURDAY, January 15, 1910.

Massachusetts coast in the grasp of heavy snow accompanied by an 80-mile gale.

Chelsea, Mass., has fire scare in its best residential section.

Many important changes in court procedure and trial laws recommended by the Massachusetts commission on trial delays.

Death of Hon. Augustus C. Carey, a well known inventor, in Boston.

Massachusetts Homestead commission reports against state purchase of land for settlement.

President Taft's conservation message vigorously applauded by both parties in the house of representatives.

Bill to change rate of taxation of personal estate held in trust by trust companies filed in the Massachusetts house; Senator Nason introduces direct nominations measure.

Col. Roosevelt bags a white rhinoceros in Africa.

Theodore Roosevelt elected president of the Harvard alumni association to succeed Dr. Eliot.

Ferdinand Cohen committed on charge of kidnapping Miss de Janon the Philadelphia heiress.

Schermerhorn, accused of killing nurse at Millbrook, N. Y., renounces his accusation of the Japanese butler.

MONDAY, January 17, 1910.

Boston firemen have busy Sunday; fire in South End tenement block causes \$10,000 loss and 40 persons are made homeless; police headquarters threatened by Tremont row blaze.

Overdue liner Marquette arrives at Boston with news that steamer Sachem was last seen helpless in mid-ocean in raging hurricane, her captain refusing to accept aid.

Dr. W. T. Porter at Harvard medical school lecture advises abolition of charity organizations to aid aged.

Wakefield, Mass., broad of health closes all schools, the public library and theatres for the week, in fight against smallpox.

Grand jury may be asked to inquire into transfer of a New York insurance society.

New York city will this year give \$725,000 for foreign missions.

Frauds on the immigration laws being practised by a foreign gang.

Maine trappers to receive big returns from shipment of furs to leading American cities and abroad.

British liberals predict a majority of 90 to 100 after general election now in progress.

British commander at Greytown, Nicaragua, issues order that there must be no fighting in the town.

New York leader of the shirt-waist strike says workers in Boston will be ordered out today.

Col. Roosevelt sees a lion-spearer; Kermit gets two bongos.

Report Charlemagne Tower will be appointed appointed ambassador to England not credited.

New York motorman, who had record for punctuality, kept 30 clocks to wake him.

TUESDAY, January 18, 1910.

Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska brings about a second Ballinger investigation; some Republicans seeking to drive secretary out of cabinet.

David Walzer and Harris Margolsky charged with arson in connection with fire in Harrison avenue, Boston, Sunday morning.

Liberal victory assured in England, but minorities are greatly reduced.

Dr. Harrington and sub-committee of physical instructors report that football should be continued in Boston high schools.

Gen. William F. Draper believed to be fatally ill.

John R. Walsh of Chicago, denied writ of certiorari by U. S. supreme court, begins battle for new trial on the affidavit of a jurymen who swears he was forced to agree to verdict of guilty in court of conviction.

Joseph Marok, husband of woman found badly frozen in well in Fairfield Conn., and his companion arrested in Springfield, charged with the assault.

Louis Paulhan fails to beat Forman's record in his aeroplane flight at Los Angeles; leak in fuel tank stops him.

President Taft and Gifford Pinchot speak on same platform at meeting of National civic federation.

Cut price of milk forecasted in New York state probe.

Highest dam in the world completed near Cody, Wyo.

A case which will test the corporation tax law is brought in the United States court at Brattleboro, Vt.

Thousands sign anti-meat pledge in Cleveland.

Separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico passed by house of representatives amid applause.

One woman dead and two missing in fire in Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1910.

Engagement of Miss Marjorie Gould daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., announced at a cotillion in New York.

Mrs. George H. Greene sensationally removes her two children from Shake settlement at West Pittsfield.

Third day of meat strike at Cleveland brings out in price of pork loins.

Unionists make more gains in English elections, but not enough to overcome liberal majority.

Three vessels in collision in Boston harbor.

Paulhan makes a remarkable cross-country flight in his aeroplane at Los Angeles, Cal.

Condition of Gen. William F. Draper ill at Washington, remains unchanged.

Root suggests court to draft uniform laws at civic federation convention.

William Luder, alias Luther, arrested on hold-up charge at Providence alleged to be robber who shot and killed Gilbert Mann.

Woman follower of Dowle offers to forgive slayer of her daughter.

Customs scandals in valuation of automobiles uncovered by arrest of customs clerk at New York.

Republicans blamed for high prices and Roosevelt for costly un-civil service in the house.

MAKES NEW RECORD.

Paulhan Makes Most Remarkable Cross-Country Flight in Aeroplane.

Aviation Field, Los Angeles.—Louis Paulhan in his Farman bi-plane on Tuesday made what aviation experts regard as the most remarkable cross-country flight in history.

On the wings of a wind that other aviators hesitated to face, the Frenchman, dived from aviation field to "Lucky" Baldwin's ranch, 23 miles away, circled the old Santa Anita race track and bucked his way to his tent.

In all, he covered an estimated distance of 47.1-2 miles in 1 hour 2 minutes 42.4-5 seconds. He flew to Baldwin's with the wind in 30 minutes, and came back against it in 33 minutes.

When he finished he said that the motor was as cool as when he started and that he could repeat the trip at once.

"The only test approaching Paulhan's feat was that made by one of the Wrights last fall in a flight with an army officer from Washington to Alexandria and back.

Bleriot, Latham, Farman and Cody have made flights nearly as long, but they did not return. Cody flew 40 miles at Aldershot in 63 last fall. Farman took a 20-mile run to spend a day shooting with a friend, but he landed at one end of the trip.

It is probable that the prize of \$10,000 will go to Paulhan, but there will be much official pondering and cabling before a new world's record is recorded in his favor.

Paulhan maintained an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet on his way over the valley. His highest point was 2130 feet.

Under him, speeding over country roads, were automobiles, equestrians and motor cycles, trying to be near the machine should Paulhan fall or have to descend.

Mrs. Paulhan was in one of the pursuing automobiles, praying and crying.

When Paulhan reached the grandstand on his return he was mobbed. The crowd broke through the barriers. The aviator was borne over the field. His countrymen kissed him and wept with joy.

This event was the only one of importance in the day's meet. Curtiss did not go into the air until after Paulhan had been away for half an hour. Then he gave a pretty exhibition of fancy starting and retired.

BIG SHOW FOR BOSTON.

Great Floor Space in Mechanics' Building Permits Record Exhibit.

Boston.—The annual Boston auto show, which takes place this year, as usual, in Mechanics' building, March 5-12, will have the most complete exhibit of cars and sundries shown anywhere in the country.

Boston is fortunate in having a place like Mechanics' building for an exhibition of this kind. While not generally known, it contains over one-third more floor space than the Madison Square Garden in New York, and is ideal to show off machines to the greatest advantage. This is appreciated by the exhibitors, with the result that practically every known make of car will have representation at the coming show.

Manager Chester I. Campbell has had his hands full in allotting spaces, as so many requests have been unable to obtain space.

Practically every available inch has been taken, and this, the eighth annual automobile show, will truly be bigger and better than ever before. As usual, the decorations will be noteworthy, and as an entirely new color scheme will be employed Mechanics' building will present a most brilliant appearance on the opening Saturday evening, March 5.

Madriz Demands Trials.

Managua.—President Madriz has sent a message to the supreme court, demanding the bringing to trial of all implicated in "the miscarriage of justice, which resulted in the shooting of the Americans Groce and Cannon."

This is believed to indicate that prompt action will be taken against Salomon Zelva, the prosecuting attorney in the case; General Medina, and possibly Zelva. Medina is said to have documents exonerating himself and establishing Zelva's responsibility.

Zelva has been arrested in Leon, but General Medina is resisting arrest here. He has banished his home and has declared that he is ill and in no condition to be removed to jail.

Warrants have been issued for all the members of the court martial.

Condition Unchanged.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, who is attending Gen. William F. Draper of Massachusetts here, said Tuesday night that his patient was resting quietly and that his condition is about the same as it has been for some time. Dr. Rixey said that it was impossible to tell when Gen. Draper's condition would change.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

First Parish (Unitarian.)
Main street and Parker avenue.
Services at 10.45 a. m.
Sunday school, 12 m.

Trinitarian Congregational.
Main street, near Mill Brook.
Rev. N. Fay Smith, pastor.
Sundays, 10.45, 12, 6.45 and 7.30 p. m.
Thursdays, 8 p. m.

St. Patrick's Parish.
Main street.
Rev. J. S. Nelligan, pastor.
Services every alternate
Sunday at 8.30 a. m.

Advent Christian Church.
South Vernon.
Rev. A. E. Phelps, pastor.
Sundays, 10.45, 12, 6.30 and 7.30 p. m.
Thursday, 7.30 p. m.

CHURCH NEWS.

Items for this column should be sent to the editor before Tuesday noon.

Rev. S. Weeks of Springfield, who was giving lectures at the Bible school last week, was present at the Thursday evening prayer meeting in the Congregational church, and gave a short address on the 91st Psalm. He said he had not missed a week for twenty years without attending a prayer meeting somewhere.

On last Sunday the minister who was expected to preach in the Unitarian church failed to arrive and had it not been for Mr. B. F. Field there would have been no services. Mr. Field, however, was equal to the occasion and conducted the responsive services from the service book, reading also from Genesis I. There was also the usual praise service by the choir.

Rev. N. Fay Smith has announced a series of Sunday evening addresses on topics that are engaging attention in the religious world today, and which prove stumbling blocks to some in the way of faith. Last Sunday evening he dealt with the inspiration of the Bible. Subsequent topics, with dates, are as follows:

Jan. 23, Christianity vs. Other Religions; Feb. 6, The Deity of Jesus Christ; Feb. 13, The Trinity; Feb. 27, The Fact of Sin in God's Universe; March 6, The Substitutionary Death of Christ; March 13, Salvation by Faith; March 27, Miracles; April 3, A Prayer Answering God; April 10, The Failure of the Church; April 17, Heaven and Hell.

THE OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. N. Fay Smith made the recent burning of the old Congregational church the subject of his talk to the children last Sunday morning. It would not be right, he said, to let that building disappear without a word from the pulpit. Few if any now living can remember its erection 30 years ago, yet it was where many now living used to go to worship God before the present church was erected in 1884. The disaster has revived old memories of those days and of special seasons as when Mr. Moody preached there, and Mr. Sankey sang, after their return from their great meetings in Great Britain, as far back as 1876. The people who came to attend the meetings overcrowded the building so that they used to move the organ out on to the front steps, and preach and sing there. Doubtless some in the church last Sunday morning were converted and joined the church in that old building. They will never cease to love it, or forget its tender and holy associations. Let us thank God we have a new and larger church, Mr. Smith continued, and let us hope that if the necessity ever arises those who may be children today will be as ready as their fathers have been to take up the work and carry it on.



A Vigorous Campaign Ended.

The first election for mayor of this city under the new charter was the closest in 25 years. By an immense vote Mr. Fitzgerald is returned to the office which he lost two years ago, but his plurality is one of the smallest ever given a candidate in a similar contest. The large vote cast and the small plurality of the victor indicate the vigor with which the campaign was waged.

Mr. Storrow made a gallant contest against the heaviest possible odds. He was under the necessity of improvising a great precinct or-

ganization in the midst of the battle and of drilling and training many who were raw recruits in political work. Not his defeat but his large vote is really the amazing thing in the returns, when all the circumstances are properly considered.

Under the new charter the term of office of the mayor is four years, a fact which enhances the value of the prize. But on the other hand the mayor's authority is checked by the power given by statute to the civil service commission. Mr. Fitzgerald's principal appointees cannot take office until their fitness has been established to the satisfaction of that body, which is under the authority of the Commonwealth. All contracts or additions to contracts will be spread before the public in the City Record.

Mr. Fitzgerald has a great opportunity in the next four years to establish firmly an enviable reputation by good service in the interest of Boston's citizens. Whatever has been said about him in the heat of the furious campaign just closed, no one has once questioned his unusual ability. He naturally looks upon his great vote as a vindication. He can silence his critics and win the confidence of his traducers by a straightforward, business-like administration of Boston's municipal affairs.

For Industrial Peace.

The Canadian disputes statute for the maintenance of industrial peace in all public utilities through conciliation and publicity, with a view to determining the applicability of its provisions to the United States is being considered by the public utilities committee of the Boston chamber of commerce.

The Canadian act has been in operation since March, 1907, and has been called into operation for the settlement of 55 disagreements between employers and employees in public utilities, including mines. In these 55 cases strikes were avoided or ended in all but two, a proportion of 96 percent of disputes being settled.

The principle of the Canadian act is not compulsory arbitration. It simply provides the machinery for investigation and conciliation; it relies for effectiveness exclusively upon discussion, conciliation, publicity and public opinion.

It does not provide any standing board of arbitration, which must be employed in all sorts of disputes, nor does either party promise to abide by any decision made or agree in advance to adopt any recommendations. Its chief effect is to prevent either party from striking a sudden blow against the other.

Perfect liberty to strike or lockout ultimately is reserved to both parties, but under its provisions several weeks necessarily elapse from the time a dispute begins before work can be stopped and that period gives time for passions to cool and for sober second thought to have its effect.

Electric Merger.

The report of the joint board of the railroad commission and the Boston transit commission to the senate recommends that the elevated company be permitted, under proper restrictions, to acquire and hold the stocks and securities of other roads with terminal in Boston, approves a merger of the elevated from the West End street railway and considers tunnels or elevated structures to Medford, East Boston and Milton Lower Mills.

The merger recommendation virtually means that the joint board is favorable to the consolidation, in the interest of the public, of the electric roads in and about Boston, and recommends the formation of a holding company for this purpose.

The joint board, however, does not consider it advisable, expedient or in the public interest to amend the laws so that any of the assets of the West End railway, which the Boston Elevated has leased, shall be distributed among the stockholders.

The acquisition of other street railways running into Boston by the elevated company, the board believes, would be a great benefit, especially in outlying districts, which now suffer because of fares and running time. It thinks that legislation permitting the elevated to acquire other systems is both practicable and feasible and is of the opinion that such legislation should be enacted.

Pure Food Laboratory.

If you bring milk or any article of food into Massachusetts for business purposes, you must give heed to the act. "For preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes approved June 30, 1906."

This is formally known as "The Food and Drugs Act." Here in Boston it is executed, as a considerable number of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New York farmers are going to learn shortly, by the Food and Drugs Laboratory at 177 State street, by U. S. District Attorney French and the United States circuit court.

In addition to their inspection of im-

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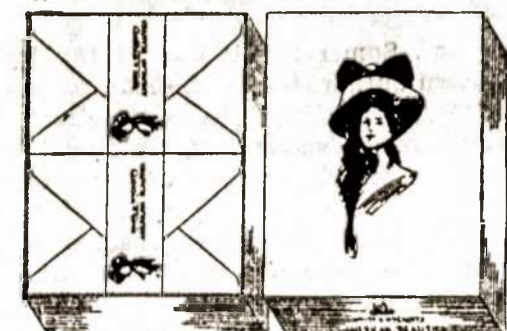
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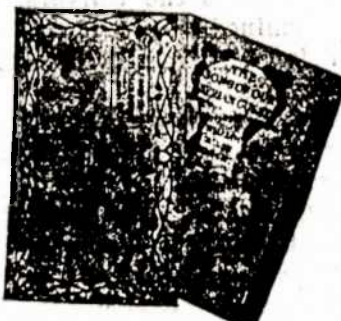
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"Yes. You see he spent all his time down there pointing the birds in the window."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Northfield Press

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W. W. COE A. P. FITZ

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1910.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

One of the most instructive comments on the new method of farming appeared recently in the Youth's Companion. More than twelve thousand Southern boys less than eighteen years old, says the writer, planted and cultivated an acre of corn each last year, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Persons interested in the experiment in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia offered to pay the expenses of a trip to Washington for the boy in each state who raised the greatest amount of corn on his acre. The winning boys will soon visit the national capital.

The average yield of corn to the acre in 1909 was a little more than twenty-five bushels. The South Carolina boy, who made the best record, produced one hundred and fifty-two and a half bushels. The winning Mississippi boy raised one hundred and forty-seven bushels; the Arkansas boy one hundred and thirty-five, and the boy in Virginia one hundred and twenty-one. The average raised by each of the twelve thousand was sixty bushels.

The instructions given to these boys by the Department of Agriculture are available to every farmer in the country. If they should be followed exactly, the yield of corn to the acre could easily be doubled in a single year.

Intensive cultivation is worth while on all crops. The average yield of potatoes to the acre in 1909 was one hundred and seven bushels, but the Maine farmers averaged two hundred and twenty-five bushels, and some of the most progressive of them dug four hundred bushels to the acre. The yield of corn and potatoes depends more upon cultivation and fertilization than upon the soil, and there is practically no part of the United States in which these crops cannot be raised successfully.

It is beyond doubt that larger crops can be produced from ten acres thoroughly tilled than from two or even three times ten acres cultivated as they usually are. The fact that the South Carolina prize-winner raised more corn on one acre than the average farmer produces from six tells a story that should not be lost upon those for whose benefit the experiment was made.

The new men's dormitory of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, will be ready for dedication on Founders' Day, Feb. 5. The trustees and friends will meet in this building at noon and after looking it over will sit down to an informal luncheon in the gymnasium at one o'clock. In the afternoon the trustees will adjourn to the old building to consider and decide on the architects' plans for the new women's dormitory which will probably be erected during the year.

When people watch the city pigeons sitting to and fro they seldom pause to reflect that here is a source of food fit for an epicure. Marshall Saunders, writing in Our Dumb Animals, likens the city janitor, in his neglect of these birds, to the backwoodsman who lets the delicious mushroom perish at his doorstep. A few nesting boxes in a vacant room, and an open window, he says, will soon tempt the pigeons to enter, for they are clever at knowing their friends, and they suffer as much from lack of places to build as they do from hunger and thirst. And they don't mind it in the least if the two squabs of the first nest are taken away after they have begun a second nest. The two fat squabs can be killed instantaneously by a slash in the neck. They have had a happy life and a quick death, and they furnish a delicious dish for somebody. The English sparrows injure other birds, but the pigeons never do. They are beautiful, gentle and profitable.

ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR LAND

SLOVENLY FARMS, FINE CATTLE, SAYS OXFORD PROFESSOR.

Both This Country and Canada Have Much to Do in Preserving Forests—
High Praise for Pinchot—Will Study a Virgin Forest on This American Trip.

When John Sibthorp, a famous English botanist, died in 1796, he left money to found a chair of rural economy in Oxford University and ten unpublished volumes on the plant life of Greece. It was ten years before they started to publish these books and it was almost a century before the university itself began to take seriously the work of the department he founded.

This last statement is made on the authority of the present incumbent of the chair, Prof. William Somerville, who arrived in this country recently, to finish his second visit to the United States in a year, the present one having been undertaken, according to Prof. Somerville, mainly that he might get a chance to study a virgin forest before such a thing had ceased to exist.

Prof. Somerville is one of the best known authorities in England on matters agricultural. He is a fellow of the Linnean society, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Royal Statistical society. By birth he is a Scotchman, being a Lanarkshire man, but he is beardless and looks like a prosperous country gentleman who enjoys life. He is in his fiftieth year and had just served five years in the government service when called to Oxford four years ago from the charge of the department of intelligence and education of the Board of Education. For three years previous he was professor of agriculture in Cambridge University, before that held a similar position in the University of Durham, and this was antedated by a lectureship in the University of Edinburgh.

"After the awakening in agriculture in recent years the University of Oxford determined to provide a full curriculum in agricultural science," said Prof. Somerville, to a New York Sun reporter, "and is now engaged in endeavoring to build up a strong department of agriculture."

"In Oxford we undertake the training of all probationers for the English forest service and part of the work consists in giving instruction in the anatomy, physiology and pathology of ligneous plants."

"I have had the opportunity of inspecting forests on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, and I have just returned from a week's camping in the hardwood forests of the southern Appalachian mountains on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee."

"I find that public interest in the lumber supply of the country is at present very keen, and it strikes me that it is none too soon for the governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada to be taking the question of forest conservation seriously in hand. On the Canadian side of the boundary the impression left most prominently in the mind is the appalling destruction of valuable timber that has resulted from forest fires—many of these doubtless avoidable. Canada has established a system of forest guards who will doubtless do much to control fires, and she is also taking steps in the direction of national forest reserves."

"In the United States, among the hardwood forests of the Southeast, fires in the matured forests are not serious, but directly an area is lumbered over, fires are apt to occur, which not only destroy the saplings that are left but effectively injure all young growth. I am by no means such a blind partisan of forestry as to suggest that all land that has been or is now under wood should be permanently retained for silvicultural purposes, but I am satisfied that enormous areas of land, at one time carrying magnificent forests, are now bearing neither trees nor any useful equivalent, such as crops or pasture."

"Already the United States is paying more than \$100,000,000 annually for timber and timber products which it imports, and the seriousness of the outlook cannot be better emphasized than by drawing attention to these figures."

"I have met Gifford Pinchot, and regard him as an able fellow who has done a great deal for his country, and it is necessary of course where one takes up the conservation of the public natural resources that one gets up against commercial and to a certain extent vested interests, and it is natural that Pinchot's path should not be a perfectly smooth one, but I am perfectly satisfied that his policy of conservation for the public good is morally and economically sound."

"One finds a tendency in this direction in almost all civilized countries at the present time. On the continent of Europe one finds States acquiring lands for public purposes or imposing restrictions on the utilization of private property, where such use is considered to conflict with public interests. In many parts of Europe a man is not at liberty to clear trees from

land he may own if by so doing the danger of floods be increased or the destructive effects of gales be enlarged.

It is possible that in the United States something in this direction might be accomplished; that is to say, a future timber supply can be secured not only by the government acquiring large areas of forest lands, but also by making it compulsory that lumbermen in logging over a forest shall do so in such a way that the continuity of the lumber crop can be secured.

"In England they are now engaged in the policy of interfering with the so-called private rights in the interest of the public welfare, and the policy appears to be satisfying the views of the moderate men of both of our great political parties. It is needless to say that this policy is by no means of recent date, as has been exemplified in the acquisition of land for such public purposes as railway construction, but at the present time it appears to be making forward strides in other directions."

"Agricultural colleges in England are simply overwhelmed with admiration and envy of the magnificent opportunities your government places at the disposal of your scientific workers and educators, and at the beneficial results that are accomplished. Of course your colleges and experimental stations are not all alike efficient and distinguished, and I dare say this is the result of the difficulty in supplying accomplished workers to satisfy the demands. But there is no doubt it is partly due to the fact that where the American State subsidizes an agricultural college or experiment station it makes it a condition that two reports shall be issued annually, and when the pace is forced in this way it is unavoidable that a good deal of padding must be introduced."

"In comparison with the agriculture of England a British visitor is very seriously impressed by the slovenly character of the agriculture of the United States—slovenly, I mean, from the English point of view. The farm household is generally untidy and somewhat confused. The fences and ditches are not infrequently in some disrepair, and even in the case of drilled crops, like Indian corn and cabbage, which of course, permit of summer cultivation, little attempt has often been made to keep down weeds, which are too often as rank as the crops themselves. Doubtless this result is due to the cost and scarcity of labor, but from our standpoint we should consider it impossible to secure profits under such a system of management."

"I have had the opportunity of seeing something of the live stock industry, and I think in this direction the United States has made great progress in recent years. In Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee I saw many excellent herds of shorthorns, polled angus and Jersey cattle and in point of fact I was agreeably surprised to find the condition of the animals much better than the apparent quality of the pasture would have led one to expect. But here, as in many other directions, it is very unwise for a foreigner to attempt to judge, because he may be led to erroneous conclusions when he attempts to found judgments upon standards that are evolved under different climatic conditions."

The Noise of the City.

The movement for the prevention of unnecessary noises in cities has apparently gained such force as no longer to be liable to the impeachment of being the fad of particular individuals. It is now discussed in newspapers and magazines with reference to the noises that must be and the noises that may be, how the former may be minimized and the latter may be abolished. Discrimination is taking the place of hysterical attempts to bring about an absolutely noiseless city, which were temperamental reactions against that cacophony which public apathy and the public delusion that violence and energy are the same had combined to license.—Boston Transcript.

Tomato Bread.

Bakers are not perhaps generally aware that up to a certain point tomatoes can be used with advantage in the manufacture of a bread that has the fine flavor of the fruit, with its stimulating and nourishing properties; while besides, the bread will keep longer and moister than ordinary bread.

The bread has the characteristic color of the tomato. All that is required is that the tomato-mash, after being submitted to a sterilizing temperature, should be carefully screened through a sieve and then used as part of the mixture.—Cleveland Leader.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY

Rev. L. G. Manchester of Malden has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Universalist church at North Orange and will begin his duties on March 20.

The Warwick grange is planning to present the drama, "Enlisted for the War," in the town hall at that place on the evening of the 28th. Following the play there will be an oyster supper, after which dancing will continue until 12 o'clock.

The total number of miles of state road in the county is given as 40.19, of which 2.02 miles were constructed in 1909. The cost has been \$476,549.59. Northfield is credited with 6109 feet, with a total for cost and maintenance up to date of over \$10,500.

Following a recent meeting of the directors of the Boston and Maine company, President Lucius Tuttle announced at Boston, yesterday that he had been authorized to expend \$2,000,000 in improving the condition of the system. Among the local improvements mentioned by Mr. Tuttle were new stations for Charlemont and Shelburne Falls.

Northfield Seminary

Prof. Spessard of Mt. Hermon is drilling the girls in special music for Founders' day.

Dr. Marcus A. Bronson of Philadelphia was the special speaker at the "Day of Prayer for Colleges," exercises yesterday.

The delegates to the recent Student Volunteer Convention at Rochester, N. Y., gave interesting reports at Sage Chapel, last Sunday night.

Term examinations began today and will be over next Wednesday. The second term begins at once. There are few vacancies for new girls.

Dr. W. W. Weeks of Springfield, Mass., lectured at the Bible school last week, and also conducted chapel one or two mornings. Rev. L. S. Chafer is giving lectures at the Bible school this week.

Mount Hermon School

Rev. J. East Harrison preached last Sunday at the morning service.

The following officers have been elected in Overtown hall: President, R. Bowman; vice-president, A. E. McGrath; secretary, W. S. Griswold; treasurer, M. P. Beach.

Crossley Hall has elected the following officers for the winter term: President, O. E. Washburn; vice-presidents, C. M. Lee, J. D. Axtell, J. M. Phillips, S. J. McGill; secretary, E. W. Bishop; treasurer, J. Burr.

The senior class has chosen the following officers: President C. W. Norton; vice-president, J. D. McVeap; secretary, R. C. Doremus; treasurer, S. A. Merrifield; chaplain L. A. Hausman.

The Senior class entertained the Seminary Seniors last Monday. The afternoon was spent in coasting from West Hall to Holbrook. Due to a rather sharp turn in the road the bobsled was overturned once or twice, but no one was injured.

Last Monday evening Mr. Hannibal Williams gave a Shakespearean play, "King Henry IV," in the chapel. His rendering of Falstaff was specially appreciated. Mr. Williams' wonderful memory and fine manner of presenting the different characters showed that he was one well acquainted with his subject.

Mr. Mornay Williams, president of the New York State Conference of Charities, is to give a lecture tomorrow before the Saturday club, on the "Current Tendencies of Philanthropy." Mr. Williams will also preach next Sunday.

The Philomathean Literary society has chosen J. D. Axtell and J. R. Scott to represent it in the next inter-society debate, to be held on February 19.

Queen Victoria's Surname.

During the reign of Queen Victoria, mother of Edward VII., there were many persons who supposed that her family name was Guelf, but that was erroneous. Her Majesty and the other members of the houses of Brunswick-Luneberg and Hanover descended from Azon, Margrave of Este. Victoria's name therefore was Azon, or Azon von Este.

It must not be assumed, however, that this family name passed down to her son, the present King. Being the son of the Prince Consort, Albert of Saxe-Coburg, his Majesty is neither a Guelf nor an Azon. He belongs in fact to the Wettin line of royalty, which was founded by the first Count of Wettin in the twelfth century. Properly speaking, then, his family name is Wettin.—New York Times.

HERE AND THERE.

It is related that a Vermont girl who recently got a proposal of marriage by telegraph went to the telegraph office and asked the clerk how many words she could send for a quarter. He said ten and her answer was: "Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes."

The versatility of some printers is very aptly illustrated by the following advertisement which recently appeared in a prominent Western newspaper.

Wanted. By a printer who is capable of taking full charge of a publishing and printing plant, a position as foreman. Can give valuable advice to persons who contemplate marriage, and has obtained a wide reputation as a trance medium. Would accept an appointment as pastor of a small evangelical church or as substitute preacher. Has had experience as strike breaker and would take work of this kind west of the Missouri River. Would have no objections to forming a small but select class of young ladies to teach them in the higher branches or to give them information as to the cause of the Trojan war. Can do odd jobs in a boarding house or would gladly accept a position as assayer of a mining company. To a dentist or a chiropodist his services would be invaluable, and could fill with satisfaction a position as bass or tenor singer in a Methodist choir.

What the result of this advertisement was the editor did not learn.

The Boston & Maine railroad commenced Jan. 1, to sell a new form of strip 500-mile tickets. The present book forms of both 500 and 1000-mile tickets have been recalled and no more of the book form will be sold. The advantage in the new form of ticket is that the strip, which has on it five hundred narrow coupons, and is a complete piece of paper, bearing the B. & M. watermark, with neither splice nor pasting, enables the conductor to detach one piece only for an entire trip tearing off the requisite number of miles at the proper place. Heretofore the coupons detached for a trip were often in many pieces, each page of a book containing twenty miles only. The new ticket is of the standard form which is adopted by nearly all the railroads of the country. The old style tickets previously sold will, of course, be good for passage any time until used.

Plans are under way for the installation of three additional units in the power station of the Connecticut River Power company in Vernon, Vt. The five units now in use have a capacity of 15,000 horsepower so that the capacity of the eight will be 24,000. The cost of installing the new units will be about \$150,000, and the work will take about six months.

Here is a remarkable display of enterprise and confidence in the home town. Fair Haven, Vt., has contracted for a page in the local paper of that town to be used regularly in advertising the town. Evidently this is a fair place to live or they would not be so strongly against the policy of hiding their light under a bushel.—Littleton Courier.

Holidays in 1910.

The small boy, the clerk, and the stenographer, looking forward to breathing spells in this year's busy routine of daily cares, will be interested to know that

Washington's birthday comes on Tuesday;
Memorial day comes on Monday;
May day comes on Sunday;
Fourth of July comes on Monday;
Christmas comes on Sunday.

The Rev. John Henry Jowett, one of the most popular speakers at the Northfield Conferences, has announced to his congregation his decision not to accept the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York. The announcement was received with loud applause, and an attempt to sing the Doxology, which the pastor checked.

Mr. Jowett has declined a salary said to be the largest ever offered to a pastor by a New York congregation. On Jan. 5 the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church unanimously called him at a salary of \$12,000 and the cost of a home. The three members of the committee of the congregation, now in England, were instructed to see Mr. Jowett and urge his acceptance, but a petition was circulated among his congregation asking him to refuse the New York offer, and this has prevailed.

MAN WHO BOOMED THE WEST.

Death of F. S. Harris, Who Started the "See America" Movement.

The founder of the new tribe of Western boomers died the other day at Salt Lake City. He was Fisher S. Harris, the man who invented the phrase "See Europe if you will, but see America first," and who called the convention of governors and commercial men which gave it vogue.

While he lived he megaphoned the glories of the new and industrial west to a thousand points, won a score or more of conventions for his adopted town and organized some forty-odd commercial clubs in order to get the propaganda of boosting the country on the big business basis. Without ever having been a farmer he was an organizer and president of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress.

When his city heard of some big convention at work in any part of the country it forthwith hustled him off to capture it for the mountains, come another year. Seldom did he fail, says Collier's Weekly, and the speech with which he won them was to tell of his boyhood in Virginia immediately after the war, then of the sectional bitterness with which his heart was filled and finally of his migration to the west, where he lived to learn that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest man that ever lived. The final effort of his life was the Grand Army's encampment last summer.

As pioneer boomer of the Western States he graduated from hotel clerk in a frontier hotel to secretary of the Salt Lake Commercial club, which he founded. Here he sought out choice spirits of his own kind in Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis and Denver and began the work for a general propaganda of boosting the West and preparing the West to take care of its expected tourists.

His "See America" convention was the result and it became the centre for a general western movement for better hotels, parked roadways to the scenic attractions and commercial clubs from which a glad hand could be extended to all callers. The brass band turned out for whose was worthy of the honor.

The latest expression of his faith in this new West, is a splendid home, not yet quite finished, to be devoted exclusively to the booster propaganda of Salt Lake's Commercial club. His instructions to its architects, after he had made the speech which oversold the bonds for its erection, was to make it something that would leave Chicago's club a second rater.

When he died the people without regard to religious and political differences in a community where such differences are especially bitter turned out en masse to attend his funeral. He has shaken the hand of every notable guest of Salt Lake for the last ten years and he spoke to those for whom banquets were arranged until his voice was impaired a year ago in an Eastern convention getting campaign.

To Escape the Laugh.

Loie Fuller, the dancer, told at a luncheon at the Plaza a story about her class of dancing children.

"I gave the children a Christmas party last year," she said, "and when the pudding came on I said to them: 'I have put in this pudding a coin, a little china doll and a button. Whoever gets the coin will be rich. Whoever gets the doll will be married before the year is out. But whoever gets the button will be an old maid.'"

"Well, the pudding disappeared rapidly, and the little girls soon found the coin and the china doll. But the button did not turn up. No one got the button. This amazed me.

"That night I said to my favorite little girl, as we sat alone by the fire in my room:

"'I can't understand what became of that button. I put it in the pudding myself.'"

"'I'll tell you,' the little girl confessed, turning rosy with confusion. 'I got the button. I didn't want everybody to laugh at me—the I thwallowed it.'"

Mild Beginning.

A crochety old farmer of Massachusetts had trouble with his neighbor, and as a result sought his counsel—ex-Congressman Samuel L. Powers.

"I want you to write him a letter an' tell him this here foolishness hez got ter stop," he declared firmly. "I know what I want ter say, but I ain't got the larin' ter put it just right."

"What do you want to say?" Mr. Powers asked.

"Wa-al, begin by tellin' him that he's the durndest, lyin'-est, thievin'-est, low-downed skunk on earth, and then work up."—Lippincott's.

Pity to Spoil Sport.

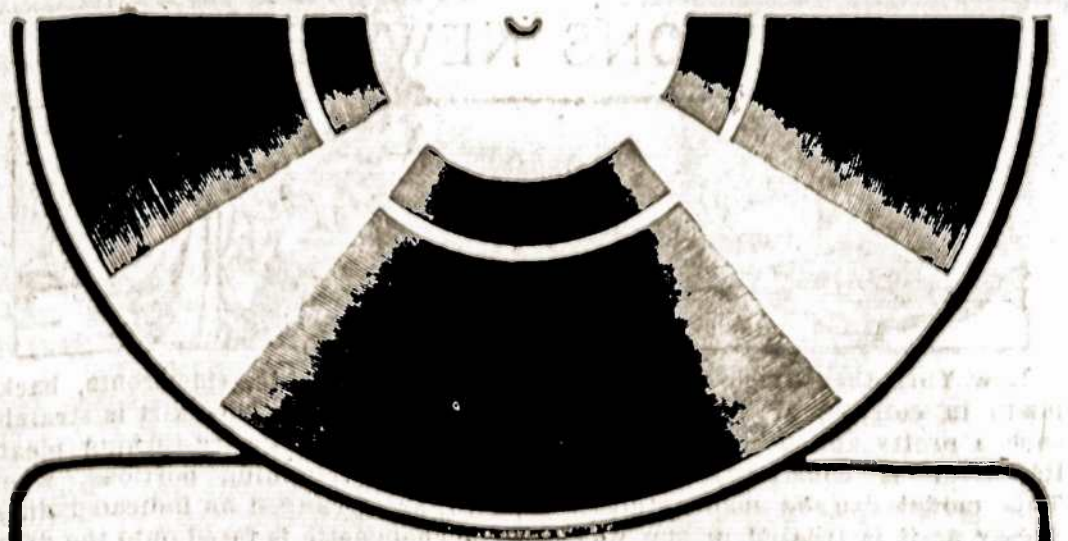
Elder Sister—Do you want women to have votes?

Younger Sister—No.

Elder Sister—Why?

Younger Sister—Because I like to hear about the suffragettes.—Punch.

Roast veal is the least digestible of butcher's meat. It takes five and a half hours to digest. Roast goose takes two and a half hours.

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THE SEASON'S NEW DESIGNS



New York City.—The dress that is made in cuirass, or jersey, style is such a pretty and becoming one that its favor is constantly increasing. This model can be made simple or dressy as it is treated in one way or

consists of fronts, side-fronts, backs and side-backs. The skirt is straight and laid in backward-turning pleats and the trimming portions, when used, are arranged on indicated lines. The chemisette is faced onto the dress itself, which can be cut away beneath if a transparent effect is desired.

Lustrous Weave.

Some designers expect that a new and lustrous weave of cashmere will be a leader in the styles. It closely resembles crepe de chine.

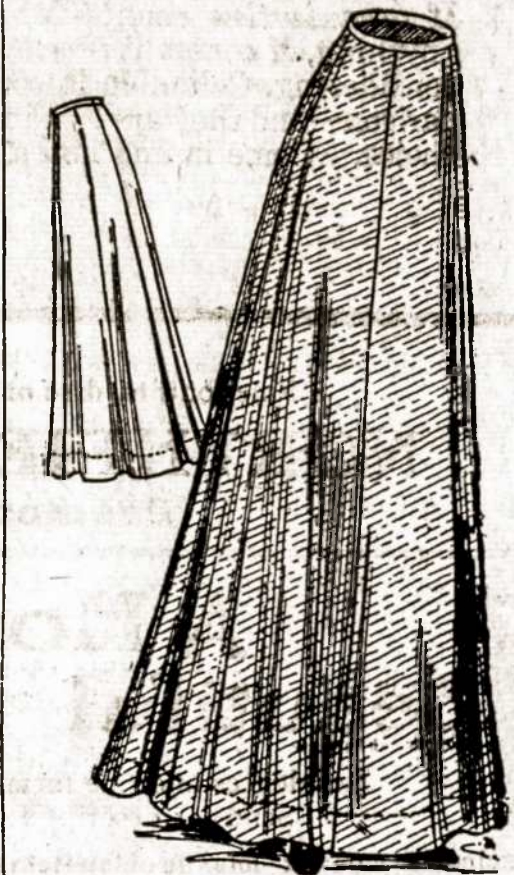
Seven Gored Skirt.

The plain seven gored skirt is always a satisfactory one. It never goes out of style, it is very generally becoming and in every way satisfactory. This one is adapted to every material that is used for women's skirts, for it can be made plain or trimmed or can be treated in any way that may be liked. In the illustration, however, one of the new diagonal serges is finished with a stitched hem. The skirt can be made in the length illustrated, shorter or in the pretty round length that is so graceful for indoor wear.

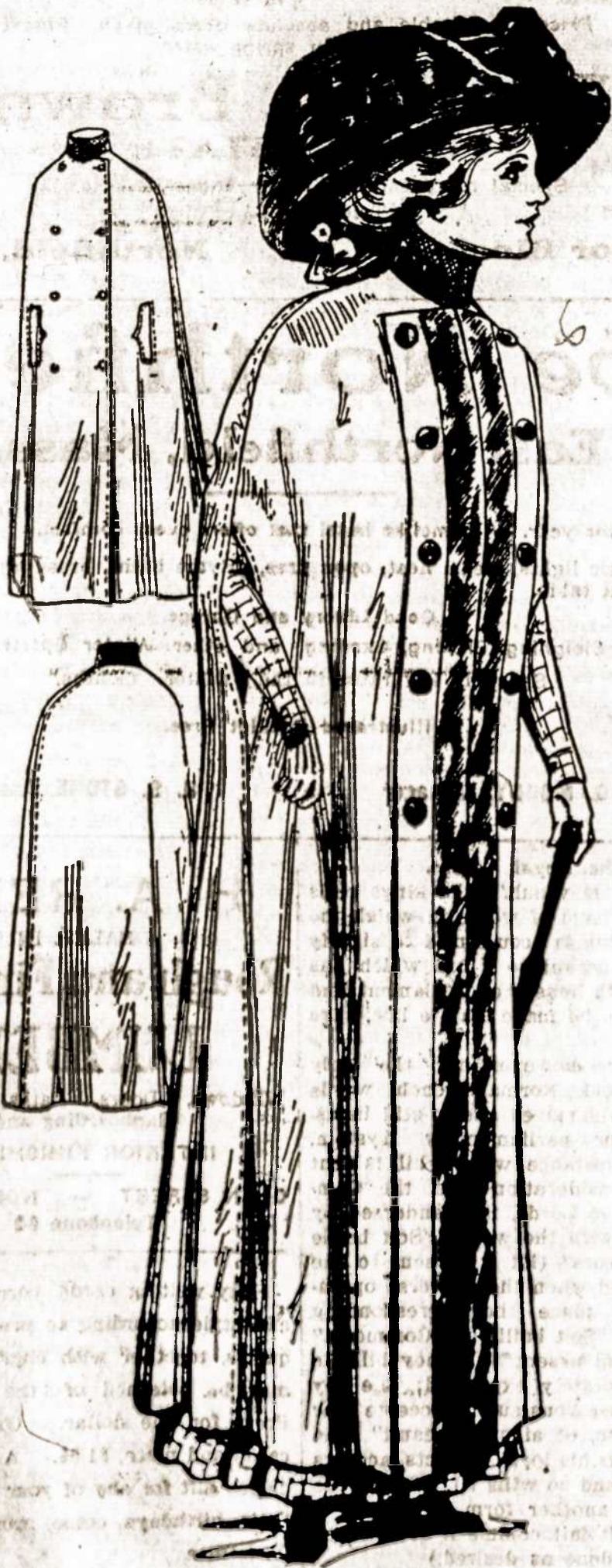
The skirt is made in seven gores. It is fitted with perfect smoothness



another. In this case a pretty checked wool material is trimmed with heavy lace and silk banding and worn with chemisette of dotted net, but with the trimming portions omitted the dress becomes the simple plain one shown in the small view. Cashmere and henrietta, chiffon broadcloth and materials of the sort are much liked for immediate wear, and mothers who are beginning to think ahead for the future will be glad to know that the same model promises to be a great favorite made from linen and materials of the sort. The dress is made with the jersey portion and skirt. The jersey portion



over the hips and can be laid in inverted pleats at the back or cut off and finished in habit style as liked.



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NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

(Special Correspondence.)

Ancient Custom Overturned—An ancient custom of the house of representatives, which has been in use for 50 years, was overturned the other day by Representative Dwight of New York, the Republican whip, when he instructed the pair clerks at the speaker's desk to cease pairing Republican members excepting under prescribed conditions. The move is declared by the Democrats and insurgents to be a move against the latter and intended to give the organization an additional leverage when close votes occur. Representative Garner of Texas, the temporary Democratic whip, states that Mr. Dwight had instructed the pair clerks to make no pairs excepting on Dwight's approval. This Mr. Dwight denies; but the upshot of the matter was that Mr. Garner invoked as a counter-move a long buried and hitherto unobserved rule of the house and members hereafter will be required to make their pairs in writing at the speaker's desk. The rule requires that two members desiring to be paired, must announce such intention at the speaker's desk. Representative Garner in order to counteract the move of Mr. Dwight, gave instructions to the Democratic pair clerk that no pairs were to be allowed at the desk excepting in strict accordance with this rule on the subject.

Anti-Cannon Feeling Growing—There are indications that the anti-Cannon feeling is growing in the New England delegation. It was persistently reported that Representative Hill of Connecticut was about to enter the insurgent camp. Mr. Hill is said to be with the insurgents in spirit already and will join them as soon as their movement develops what he regards a sufficient strength. Two or three other members from the northern New England states are said to be on the verge of deserting the Cannon standard. They are hearing from their constituents, who demand to know how they stand on "Cannonism," and they feel they cannot long postpone answering their questions. It is said the attitude of these members and others like them from other parts of the country will soon be made known to the speaker. Some of them favor standing by the speaker during this congress, but couple with it a declaration that they will not go into the Republican speakership caucus in December, 1911, unless Mr. Cannon first announces his withdrawal.

National Guard Gets Money—Terminating the announced policy of economy of the Taft administration a "political exigency" which would not prove to be economy in the long run, Representative Hay of Virginia, pleaded against curtailment of the \$1,250,000 appropriation for national guard equipments, while the army appropriation



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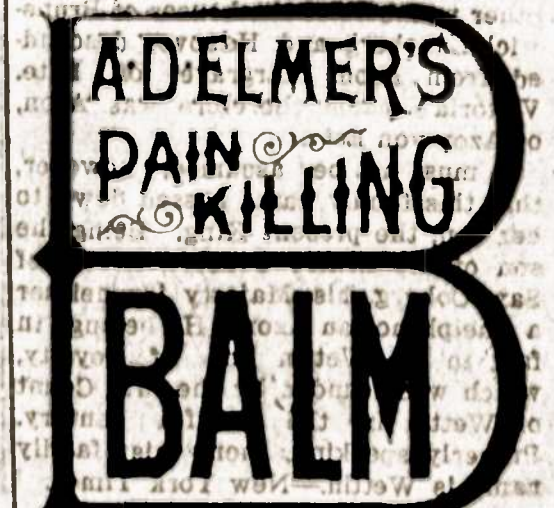
Victor Liniment

and take no other.

bill was before the house recently. Mr. Hay said the administration did not really mean to reduce its expenditures permanently, but that if it did the economy ought not to be practiced at the expense of the citizen soldiery, upon whom the country would have to rely if it got into trouble. An amendment by Representative Mann of Illinois reduced the appropriation to \$1,000,000 in the interest of economy. It was opposed by Representatives Knapp, N. Y.; Prince, Ill.; Kahn, Cal.; Craig, Ala., and Sulzer of New York. The amendment was voted down.

Indians Refuse Citizenship—Fifteen thousand full-blooded members of the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Cherokee Indian tribes have joined in a petition of congress and the president asking that citizenship be withheld from them on the ground that they are not prepared to exercise such responsibility and that the United States continue as their guardian. Eaufaula Harjo, head man of the "Four Mothers," as the joint council of the four tribes is called, is here to present the petition he brings with him. He says his fellow tribesmen are unfitted by education and training to be citizens of the United States. They are less fitted for such responsibility, he says, than the negroes, who had the advantage of association with white people before they were admitted to citizenship.

Foreign Necessaries Up—That the cost of living has not advanced alone in those products which we raise at home, but has been accompanied by a comparative advance in those necessities which are imported, is shown by the latest reports of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Manufactures, manufacturers' materials and foodstuffs form the bulk of the imports. In a large proportion the latest figures show that the prices paid in foreign markets are materially higher than those of a few months ago.



A SENSE OF INJURY.

I'm feeling rather lonely in the shadow and the rain,
Though I couldn't say that I have special reason to complain,
But things that we possess we seldom seem to care about;
The unattainable is all that brings the wishing out.
And I watch the branches shake and hear the cold wind blow
And see the gray clouds gather to deliberate on snow;
A longing fancy comes to me. I've got to give it room.
I'd kind of like to see a morning glory out in bloom.

I linger at the doorway where their beauty once was spread;
There are some withered stalks and scattered leaves, all brown and dead,
And I'm filled with indignation, like a cross and crying child,
As my heart is vainly coaxing for those mornings bright and mild.
There are pearls out in the ocean: there are diamonds in the mine.
Most any one can get them if he'll work and not repine.
But there isn't anything that will secure, 'mid winter gloom,
A simple morning glory as it blushes into bloom.

For Yellow Gold.

By Frank Bailey Millard.

When the stage "went light" they ran out the small buckboard; but when there were more than four passengers the big mud-wagon was "put on." This was a buckboard day, for there was not a single passenger. What was more to the point, as the Gold Butte Mining Company regarded it, was that under the driver's seat was a box with ten thousand dollars in the newest of new tens and twenties in it.

The driver had looked very blue when he drove his four mustangs from the postoffice—where he took on a very fat leather bag, which spoke loudly of the incapacity or disinclination of the Thimble Spring people for letter-writing—over to the railroad station, where he was to take on the box. Things were going all wrong at home. That was why his brown face looked so haggard; that was why he held so loosely to the "lines;" that was why he chewed so hard on the bit of "plug" in his mouth.

"Such hard scratchin' I never seed afore," was what he had said as he had listlessly thrown the mail-bag into the wagon; "can't git no decent job nowadays. Nothin' ter be hed by prospectin'—tried that time an' agin; ef I git anything it peters out inside of a week. I might make a strike over ter Sand Gulch, but it's a durned long way off, an' me 'n' Sue an' the kids hez moved so often 'at we can't raise nothin' ter move on now. Why in San Hill did Sue hev ter git that rheumatiz jes now, when we's so hard up, an' afore she weaned the baby? It's a shame. Why can't Bill git somethin' ter do?—great, big, lunk-headed cuss. Ef I hed a brother, poorer'n a crow, d'ye think I'd go an' live on him, till that warn't nuthin' ter eat in the house? Sho, Zach Springer, you're a blamed fool. Bill hain't done that. He ain't ter blame fer gittin' his leg broke that time. Bill's all right, but he's onlucky. Been tryin' fur a month ter git a job, an' can't git in nowhere. He's willin' ter work. He'd stan' crotch-deep in the creek all day long washin' out tallin', ef he could make his salt at it. Tried it fer six weeks, an' didn't git enough to buy a pair o' gum-boots. Whoa, Buckskin! Blame that one-eyed crow-bait! he'd jam right inter the station platform ef yer didn't saw his teeth eout."

And then the box was taken out, and the express agent had something to say. That "something" was not to Zach Springer's liking. He chewed harder than ever on the bit of plug, and sawed the hard mouths of the mustangs by an unnecessary yanking of the reins. It was a positive relief to be able at last to whack his lash down upon the sides of the nervous brutes and turn them loose for the forty-mile run to Gold Butte. Why had he needed a lecture from a hiring of the express company, and why should that smooth-jowled agent have looked at him with such dark suspicion?

"They think 'cos I got stood up down ter Black Rocks las' time I had a big load o' gold that I need to be preached to every time I go out now with a full box. Blamed stoop-shouldered, desk-sittin' hounds! I'd like ter see one on 'em handlin' the ribbons when that's a Winchester lookin' at 'em with an eye as big as a bar'l-head. Can't tell me they wouldn't give in! The sweet-scented, calf-skin booted young ladies! That ain't a man among 'em."

Zach Springer's indignation was now in more complete possession of him than had been his feeling of blue-ness a little earlier. What he had delivered himself of just now was not what he would have said had he voiced his true sentiments with reference to the express agent's lecture. In between the words ran the thought, that "they" had suspected him of having a hand in the Black Rocks robbery. It had come to him before in what he called a "left-handed" way, and he had had other outbursts of righteous indignation, but none in which the upheaval was as great as that of the present. Had that been the reason the stage company had cut down his pay to "sixty" a month? The chances were that it was. It was too blamed mean for a lot of swine, like these people, to come it so high-handedly over a poor man who only wanted his own. Wouldn't it serve them just right,

The white dust of the desert rolled up from the mustang's hoofs in little puffs and sprays of it, powdery fine, followed the turn of the wheels half-way up, there to be caught by the breeze and drifted behind in a long cloud that followed the buckboard like a haunting spirit. Sometimes, as the light breeze shifted, it came back upon the buckboard and its driver like heavy thoughts on the conscience of a guilty man.

It would serve them just right! Besides that, only think—ten thousand! What would the people down in Mexico or Guatemala, where he would fly, know or care if somebody up in far-off Nevada had dumped a box off his buckboard and gone back and got it after a few days—maybe a week? It would have to be a dark night, wouldn't it? You couldn't go and get a box like that in the day-time and take it anywhere, for the whole country would be out looking for the man who had it. Maybe a month. That would be better. It would all blow over by that time. Let's see, would it? Ten thousand was a good deal. Those stage-stoppers were always striking the box on the wrong day. They never got so much as that at one haul. In two months, then—perhaps two months. But it would have to be well hidden.

And the thought stuck to him, despite all attempts to keep it off, though by the time he had driven the mustangs into Red Canyon, his indignation at having been suspected by the company had died down. The box at his feet had taken on a new meaning for him. It meant smart gowns for the wife. It meant a good schooling for the children. Those five little ones had had a hard "rustle" of it to get what few scraps of learning they had thus far managed to clutch; and, as for clothes, they were dressed like juvenile scarecrows. Yes, all the hard scratching would be over if he dared to do what many another hard-pushed man had done. Resolving the whole matter down to a plain, clear-cut proposition, it was, after all, simply a question of "nerve."

Here was the place to do it. Right here, where the high-scraggly rocks, with the patches of sage-brush atop, came so near to the buckboard. It could be thrown over there—anywhere—into the sage-brush. It would be as well concealed as though buried in six feet of earth. The buckboard had reached the top of a long down-grade. Zach put on the brake and twisted the reins about the brake-handle. As if about to take a plunge into ice-cold water, he reached down for the box. But wait a bit. He took off his big sombrero and hung it on a projecting rock. Then flashing out his six-shooter, he sent a bullet through the brim of the hat, which he then replaced on his head. Though it had been hot enough when he started out from Thimble Spring, there seemed to be a chill in the air just now. Would they believe the story that he would have to concoct, even though he showed them the hole in the hat-brim? What would he care whether they did or not? They already suspected him. If he had the name, he might as well have the game. He looked at a spot, where the sage-brush clustered thickest, and

made a mental throw or two in a tentative way, in order to "get the distance."

Then he laid two nervous hands on the box. He gave a little tug. Lord, how heavy it was! Could it be tossed over there, after all? It might have to be carried. He lifted it upon the seat. "Via Thimble Spring Stage Line." What was the sense in putting on such a direction as that? It was the only way it could go. The only way. And that way was now closed, for he was about to—

"God, kahn't they trust you—you, Zach Springer. Kahn't they trust Old Zach?" he burst out, hoarsely. "Yes, but why don't they do as other decent minin' comp'ny does—turn their stuff into the bank at Frisco arter it's minted? What do they want on it up thar?"

Well, after all, that was their business. But he couldn't be trusted. What would Bill say? Bill was an honest man. He would blush with shame every time his brother's name was mentioned after that—for, of course, he would know. Sue would never suspect. Any kind of a story would bamboozle her. Bill was smart. He could put two and two together as quickly as any man in the country. And yet Bill himself was a little reckless sometimes. He had been acting very queer of late, and had been over to Johnson's a good deal, drinking and playing cards with the boys. That would not do. Bill must be looked after. He was only a young fellow—a mere boy, even if he had been trying to raise a mustache lately. Yes, Bill was a good deal younger than he. Why, he remembered well the day he was born, when they took him in to show him as his new baby brother. He used to carry Bill all around, and he was the first one to stand him on his legs and try to make him walk. He remembered how he used to hurt his own head when Bill got a knock by falling out of his high-chair. Bill was just as much to him now as ever, and those knocks which fate and the weaknesses of his nature were giving him now hurt him just as badly—worse, perhaps, than they did Brother Bill.

What would Bill say? He laid his hands upon the box again. It would be safe enough behind the rocks there under the sage-brush—as safe as if—

"Git up thar, blast ye! Git, Buckskin! Git, old Gabe! Ye lazy critters. G'lang!" And down came the long lash whip upon the dust-covered backs of the mustangs, and off down the long grade they ran, making the dust fly in the canon as it never flew before. For Zach had grasped the reins in a grip of iron, and both his big cowhide boots were planted firmly on the box.

"This 'ere is what I call goin' lickety split!" he said, ten minutes later, as they were still flying down the grade. "But I lost some time with a blamed-fool notion that I orter a ben licked for ever thinkin' on a minit. Wal, the mustangs got a good rest. Makin' up fer it now, though. They'll soon be in a lather. I'll git to the half-way house in quarter of an hour, and then I'll take a good horn. I feel kinder nervous yit. That 'ere box is a durned heavy load on a man's mind. I s'pose the sup'rintendent up to Gold Butte is worryin' about it, too. Never mind, ol' feller, you'll see that stuff stowed away in yer safe afore sundown."

"What's this? A hold-up, sure as shootin'!"

Out from behind a tall rock, a man, with a piece of dark calico over his face and a very large Winchester in his hand, had suddenly sprung, and the muzzle of the rifle looked right into Zach's big, round eyes. The brake scraped the wheels and made the sparks fly. The mustangs came to a sudden stand. There was no getting by that Winchester.

"I reckon you've got ther drop on me, stranger," the driver coolly made remark. "Stick up my hands? In course I will, ef you insist on it; but I tell yer these 'ere mustangs is

mighty skittish, ah! It's on the down-grade. So yer needn't shor ef they start up, fur it'll be yer ow fault. I s'pose yer arter this 'ere box. Throw it out? It's too blamed heavy fer that. Ye'll hev ter give us a lift."

The man with the gun had said nothing; but the subtleties of the holding-up process were not so faint but that Zach understood every wad of the stranger's hand and ever shrug of his shoulders, when the waves and shrugs meant anything Zach had been held up before. He o the calico mask did not step forward at once. In this suggestion that he should assist in taking off the box he seemed to suspect some trick. But one of Zach's hands was held aloft and the other, with the four reins in it, was on the level of his shoulder. The man edged up to the buckboard exchanging the weapon which he presented at Zach's head for a six-sho revolver.

"Thanks, stranger," said Zach, with forced merriment. "I never like to hev one o' them air long-barreled things pinte at me. They shoot too durn straight. Now, here ye are."

With his foot he shoved the box along until it was near the edge of the wagon.

"Thar it is, help yourself; but ye'll find it a blamed heavy load ter pack, ef yer goin' far-ove: forty pound."

The robber's fingers grasped the box nervously.

"A green up at the biz," thought Zach; "mebbe thar'll be an openin' here yit."

The robber pulled and hauled at the box, but it would not budge, for it was caught on a nail-head in the bottom of the wagon. In his feverish anxiety to secure the gold, he lowered the revolver a little and grasped the box with both hands. Swiftly Zach's right hand fell to his hip and out he whipped his bright barreled pistol.

"Got the dead drop, stranger! It's no go!" he shouted. "Put that weep in daqwn, you fool!"—for the man was raising his pistol. "You won't? Then take that."

A flash, a report, and back fell the robber without a moan. His fingers clawed the dust for a moment, as if he were grasping for a hold on life. But the hold was not to be had, and he gave it up, and lay there quietly in the dust.

The driver shoved his pistol into its holster, and wiped the sweat from his brow. It had been a close shave for the box and a closer shave for him.

"Takes a purty keen un ter git er-way with Ol' Zach, arter all," he chuckled, springing lightly from the buckboard, while a broad smile lit up his brown face. "This 'ere means a big raise from the stage comp'ny an' a hundred er two from the Gold Butte folks. I guess they'll think the ol' man's 'bout right arter this. Hooray fur hooray! my stock's riz! It's way up ter a hundred an' fifty. Whoop-e-e! Haw-haw-haw!"

He stooped down over the dead man and lifted the bit of cloth from his face.

"Almighty Father! It's Bill!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

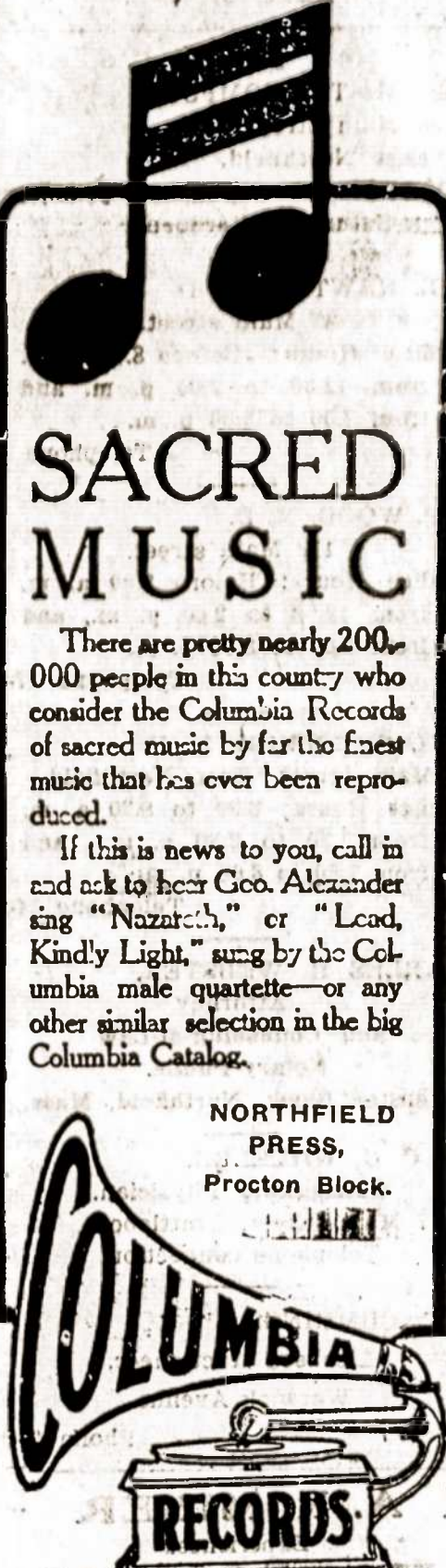
SCIENCE & MECHANICS

A Swede has constructed an aerial torpedo which is claimed to be capable of destroying a fortification or the biggest battleship afloat. It weighs twenty-two pounds.

The Postmaster-General of Egypt, who has inspected the new borings in the Jezah oil fields, states that the discovery is of the greatest importance to Egypt and the Sudan.

Five miles of the Panama Canal have been opened to navigation. This includes the channel from the point in the Bay of Panama, where the water is forty-five feet deep at mean tide, to the wharves at Balboa. Steamships are using this part of the canal daily.

The phenomenon of "auto-rotation," to which much attention has been given at the "aerodynamic laboratory" at Koutchino, Russia, because it is thought that it may lead to important results affecting the use of aerial machines heavier than the air. Its principal significance seems to be in the light that it throws on the importance of form in connection with the performance of bodies moving through the air. An illustration of "auto-rotation" is furnished by taking a round wooden stick a few inches long, splitting it in two longitudinally and channeling the flat side. Then mount it on a handle with a small pivot, placed at the exact center. Now if the flat face is exposed to the wind, and a slight rotatory movement is imparted, the stick will continue to turn as long as the wind lasts, but if the rounded side is presented to the wind the stick cannot be made to continue to rotate. Many other curious results have been disclosed in the experiments by the use of a variety of forms.



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SAMPLE PAGE:
JANUARY

JANUARY 1.
My voice shalt Thou hear in the morning, O LORD; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto Thee, and will look up.—*Psalms 5:3.*
The harder the day before me, the more earnest my prayer should be.

JANUARY 2.
Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?—*1 John 5:5.*
Unbroken faith means uninterrupted victory.

JANUARY 3.
Lest I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelations, there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure.—*2 Corinthians 12:7.*
Don't let speculation as to the thorn obscure its design and effect.

JANUARY 4.
Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down His life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.—*1 John 3:16.*
The great test of love is the length of sacrifice to which it will go—even to death!

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Northfield Press
Northfield, Mass.

Will Call Conference.
Jefferson City, Mo.—Attorney General Major has announced that he would soon call a conference of the attorney generals of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas to discuss the high prices of meat and if possible induce them to unite in a concerted action against the so-called meat trust.

Dr. Cook reported to be about to enter sanitarium in Germany.

Rules for Prolonging Life.

The question of the possible extension of human life has recently had renewed consideration by a British scientist. In a lecture delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, in London, Sir Hermann Weber, M. D., F. R. C. P., propounded certain conclusions which he had arrived at as to the best means for prolonging life. The main points in his advice were comprised in these prescriptions:

- "Moderation in eating and drinking and physical indulgence.
- "Pure air out of the house and within.
- "The keeping of every organ of the body as far as possible in constant working order.
- "Regular exercise every day in all weather, supplemented in many cases by breathing movements and by walking and climbing tours.
- "Going to bed early and rising early, and restricting the hours of sleep to six or seven hours.
- "Daily baths or ablutions according to individual conditions, cold or warm, or warm followed by cold.
- "Regular work and mental occupation.
- "Cultivation of placidity, cheerfulness and hopefulness of mind.
- "Employment of the great power of the mind in controlling passions and nervous fear.
- "Strengthening the will in carrying out whatever is useful and in checking the craving for stimulants, anodynes and other injurious agencies."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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EAST NORTHFIELD—Arrive 7.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 3.00, 5.45. Close 7.05, 8.45, 9.50, 1.05, 4.06, 7.25.

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FOR SALE—Elevator Creamery, eight cans, mostly new. Elson W. Howes, Northfield Farms.

FOR RENT.
Ten cents per line.
FOR RENT—After Jan. 1, the rooms upstairs recently occupied by the Northfield Press. A. W. Proctor.

NOTICE

Being under the necessity of leaving my business for several weeks, I beg leave to announce that all **INSURANCE BUSINESS** will be attended to by my assistant during my absence. **ALL OTHER BUSINESS** requiring my immediate personal attention will be forwarded to me, as I shall be in touch with my office while away.

Any matters that can rest until my return will then receive my careful attention.
CHARLES H. WEBSTER
Northfield, Mass.

N. B. I shall be at my office until and including Monday, the 24th inst.

Fifty visiting cards, correct in size and style according to prevailing etiquette, together with engraved plate, may be obtained of the Northfield Press for one dollar. One hundred cards and plate, \$1.35. A useful and choice gift for any of your folks when their birthdays come around, or at Christmas.

The University of London has a special course devoted to aviation.

EAST NORTHFIELD

Earl Field of Framingham is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ohas. Field.

The two children of S. R. Walker, who have been quite ill with measles are recovering.

Miss Marion Holton came up from Springfield Saturday to spend Sunday with her parents.

Miss Mildred Brown made a weekend visit with friends in Irving from Saturday to Monday.

Remember the chicken-pie supper, play and dance in Town Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 25. Benefit of S. of V.

There will be a business meeting of the Y. P. society next Tuesday evening at the residence of Rev. N. Fay Smith.

Mrs. W. H. Brown has gone with her children to Baldwinville to visit friends while her household goods are on the way to Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kellogg will close their house during Herbert S. Stone's absence in Europe and will live at the hotel, where Mr. Kellogg will take the place of Mr. Stone.

Mrs. Martha Gillette will sail from New York Feb. 5 on the Clark cruise to the Mediterranean. She will attend the Passion Play at Oberammergau and will spend two months in Rome.

Miss Clara Hooper has moved her household goods into the upper rooms of the Walter Brigham house. She has put in a telephone and is available to all in need of her services as trained nurse.

About a hundred of H. S. Stone's friends, including many marriageable young ladies, made him a surprise visit at the Northfield on Monday night last to bid him farewell ere he started on his trip to the Orient. After preliminary handshaking and explanations the company settled down to games and an impromptu entertainment. A. G. Moody acted as master of ceremonies with his usual grace and eloquence. Advice was given to Mr. Stone from different standpoints by C. E. Williams, L. S. Chafer, Dr. Philbrick and Rev. N. Fay Smith. Mrs. A. G. Moody and Miss Higgins gave some good readings. Mrs. Chafer and Miss Higgins sang a touching duet. An anonymous poem, specially composed for the occasion (said to be the product of Miss A. M. V*ri*y), was given with much feeling and animation by Mrs. A. G. Moody. Miss Brooks gave an interesting illustrated lecture upon certain scenes and incidents in the trip Mr. Stone is about to take. After refreshments the company broke up, wishing Mr. Stone all sorts of pleasure and enjoyment. He sailed yesterday from New York on the "Arabic," and expects to be away until the end of April. If he gets engaged or married on the trip he may as well order his coffin before he returns to Northfield.

NORTHFIELD FARMS.

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Oscar Wood are on the sick list.

We regret to note that Mr. Sumner Titus is not improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Leach have been in Boston during the past week.

The Merrytimes club will meet at Mrs. Frank Montague's on Thursday, Jan. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene La Bell have returned from Bath, Me. Mr. La Bell's father is there in very poor health.

Mr. Parsons, who had his thumb amputated while in the Springfield hospital recently has returned to his home.

About twenty of the Mt. Hermon boys will soon give a play at Union Hall for the benefit of the piano fund. The ladies will serve supper. Date will be announced later.

The body of Charles Titus who died in Greenfield, was brought here for burial one day last week as this was his native town. He was 50 years old and left two children. His wife was Lizzie Stratton. He was a railroad man and member of the Odd Fellows of Greenfield.

The Old Man's Worry.

"I reckon this advice to the early Christmas shopper, is all right," said the "Old Man," "and since it's got to be done, the sooner it's over with the better. But the trouble is they won't shop early and stop there. There are six girls in the family, and they'll all want to be early, but they'll also think it their duty to be as late as the latest shoppers. They'll be in the last Christmas shopping crowds, and what is puzzling me is just how my pocketbook is going to stand the racket."—Atlanta Constitution.

SPECULATING ON MARGIN.

American and English Ways of Doing It Are Very Different.

In America a speculator's capital (with an exception to be noted below) is necessarily at least the size of his margin in his broker's hands, though it is to be feared that in only too many instances it is just this and nothing more.

On the London Stock exchange another method prevails which, says Moody's Magazine, it is probable has one more in the long ago past to give stock speculation its bad name than in the episodes of an unscrupulous nature which have ever occurred on American exchanges. In London after the inevitable introduction to a broker, the new customer gives his order, but makes no deposit at all.

The broker is supposed to learn something of his new client's means and how far he should be allowed to commit himself. Twice a month the English have what they call their settlement days. A customer long of a stock whose commitment has gone somewhat against him is then required to pay the difference, as they are called, between his purchase price and the current quotation.

He must also pay a charge called contango for holding the settlement over into the next fortnightly period. He does not wish to close the commitment. As a consequence of this way of doing business a speculator may be trading on a few points margin in reality, or in fact on no margin at all—he may be utterly penniless without his broker knowing it.

That this method works out with fewer losses in England than it would here is due to the fact that the social and economic strata to which an Englishman belongs are much easier to determine than the corresponding acts among us, and also that an introduction means more there than here, as the introducer is regarded to a certain extent responsible morally for the business department of his friend.

It is worth while observing (and this is the exception referred to above) that in certain instances the methods pursued in American stock exchange houses are the same as those obtaining in London. Little as the fact is known, it is not an infrequent custom for very wealthy speculators to have no fixed margin or even no margin at all with their brokers.

If a man of this sort loses on a commitment he sends his broker a check for the loss; if he wins his brokers remit to him for his gains. The broker dislikes to offend a very powerful client by troubling him for funds and hence takes risks with his account which he would not dream of taking with the account of smaller men. Instances of this sort, sometimes become public in cases where the broker is forced into bankruptcy, whether owing to this cause or not.

How the German Blinded Him.

J. Campbell White, secretary of the Laymen's mission movement, during his work for missions has had some queer experiences, but one he had in a mining camp in Montana some years ago gives him much amusement when he reverts to the story.

There was a German immigrant in the camp who had received a letter from home. He was illiterate and no one in the camp understood enough German to read the letter to him. He was, of course, overjoyed to learn that Mr. White could read German.

As the missionary began the man from the banks of the Rhine clapped his hands over Mr. White's ears.

"What are you trying to do?" exclaimed Mr. White, after he had been able to free his ears from the fellow's palms.

"Dot letter vas from mine girl. I hold your ears so you don't hear vat in it vas," was the reply.—Philadelphia Times.

Not For His Ears.

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The Next Best.

"You were a little shy on facts in that speech of yours," "I know I was," admitted the new congressman. "That's why I put in plenty of gestures."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Dyspeptic Philosophy.

If you are afraid to fight, take a quiet sneak. Don't bluff.

Some fellows take everything for granted except a hint.

Dead men tell no tales, but their historians frequently do.

The man who can laugh when he isn't amused is always popular.

Few of us ever get old enough to know better.

Even a fat man may be successful at dodging an issue.

Fortune never smiles on a man who stares her out of countenance.

Lots of men who make the most noise in the world are really in the blank cartridge class.

A man doesn't have to invest in a flying machine to discover that riches take unto themselves wings.

Some few girls are still old-fashioned enough to marry the men they fall in love with.

If we should all think twice before we speak conversation would be mighty slow.—New York Times.

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